# Supporting Information for

# Model Reactions for the Enantioselective Synthesis of γ-Rubromycin: Stereospecific Intramolecular Photoredox Cyclization of an *orhto*-Quinone Ether to a Spiroacetal

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### General experimental procedure

All reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere unless otherwise stated. Ethereal solvents and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (anhydrous; Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.) were purified under argon by using an Organic Solvent Pure Unit (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.). DMF, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, Et<sub>3</sub>N, and *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH were distilled prior to use according to the standard protocols. For thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis, Merck pre-coated plates (TLC silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub>, Art 5715, 0.25 mm) were used. Silica-gel preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) was performed using plates prepared from Merck silica gel 60 PF<sub>254</sub> (Art 7747). For flash column chromatography, silica gel 60N (Spherical, neutral, 63-210 µm) from Kanto Chemical was used. Melting point (mp) determinations were performed using a Yanaco MP-500 instrument or a METTLER TOLEDO MP 70 melting point system, and are uncorrected. <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR were measured on a Bruker Avance III 600 (600 MHz) spectrometer in the solvent indicated; Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are expressed in parts per million (ppm) downfield from internal standard (tetramethylsilane, 0.00 ppm or 7.26 ppm for CDCl<sub>3</sub> and 2.04 ppm for acetone- $d_6$ ), and coupling constants (J) are reported as hertz (Hz). Splitting patterns are indicated as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Thermo Fisher SCIENTIFIC NICOLET iS5 FTIR spectrometer. Attenuated total reflectance Fourier-transform infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectra were recorded by using a Thermo Fisher SCIENTIFIC NICOLET iS5 FTIR spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained with a Bruker micrOTOF-QII (ESI or APCI). High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analyses were performed by a LC-NetII/ADC for controller, a PU-2086 Plus for HPLC pump, and a UV-2075 Plus for UV/Vis detector. Photoreaction was performed using ASAHI SPECTRA Xenon Light Source MAX-303 (VIS). UV–VIS spectrum was recorded by using a JASCO V-650 spectrometer. X-ray crystallographic data was recorded with a RIGAKU R-AXIS RAPID-II IP diffractometer.



To a solution of **S1** (2.60 mL, 21.6 mmol) and diethyl oxalate (7.8 mL, 58 mmol) in EtOH (320 mL) was added NaOEt (7.6 g, 112 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water and quenched by adding saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl at 0 °C. The mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (×3). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1) to afford benzopyranone **S2** (4.38 g, 93%) as a yellow solid. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[1]</sup>

benzopyranone **S2**:  $R_f 0.38$  (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.42 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz), 4.47 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.46 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.0, 7.1, 1.1 Hz), 7.62 (dd, 1H, J = 8.7, 1.1 Hz), 7.75 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.7, 7.1, 1.8 Hz), 8.21 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz).

chromane S3



A flask, thoroughly purged with argon, was charged with 10% Pd/C (1.17 g), to which was added a solution of benzopyranone **S2** (4.38 g, 20.1 mmol) in EtOH (120 mL) and AcOH (14 mL). The atmosphere was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 13 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was filtered through a Celite<sup>®</sup> pad (rinsed with EtOAc) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to afford chromane **S3** (3.89 g, 94%) as a pale yellow oil. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[2]</sup>

chromane **S3**: *R*<sub>f</sub>0.55 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.29 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.14–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.22–2.33 (m, 1H), 2.70–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.80–2.90 (m, 1H), 4.26 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 4.71 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 4.1 Hz), 6.87 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.11 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 7.2 Hz).

aldehyde 4



To a solution of **S3** (1.10 g, 5.32 mmol) in toluene (8.0 mL) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2.0 mL) was added DIBAL-H (0.61 M solution in hexane, 9.2 mL, 5.6 mmol) at -65 °C. After stiring for 4 h at -65 °C, the reaction was stopped by adding MeOH (8.0 mL) at -65 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was filtered through a Celite<sup>®</sup> pad (rinsed with  $CH_2Cl_2$ ) and washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1) to afford aldehyde **4** (852 mg, 99%) as a pale yellow oil. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[2]</sup>

aldehyde 4:  $R_f 0.43$  (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.98–2.28 (m, 2H), 2.68–2.91 (m, 2H), 4.49 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.7, 3.5, 0.7 Hz), 6.80–6.95 (m, 2H), 7.06–7.17 (m, 2H), 9.83 (s, 1H).

hydroxynaphthoquinone 5



To a solution of 4 (335 mg, 2.07 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (40 mL) was added lawsone (641 mg, 3.68 mmol), L-proline (121 mg, 1.05 mmol) and Hantzsch ester (551 mg, 2.18 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 10 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford hydroxynaphthoquinone **5** (500 mg, 76%) as an orange solid.

hydroxynaphthoquinone **5** (racemic):  $R_f 0.28$  (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); mp 145–147°C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.80–1.88 (m, 1H), 2.02–2.08 (m, 1H), 2.77–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.97 (dd, 1H, J = 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 3.13 (dd, 1H, J = 13.2, 7.2 Hz), 4.34–4.39 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.81 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.55 (br-s, 1H, OH), 7.70 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.77 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 8.11 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 8.15 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  24.4, 27.3, 29.3, 74.4, 116.8, 120.13, 120.19, 121.8, 126.2, 126.9, 127.1, 129.4, 129.5, 132.8, 133.0, 135.0, 154.4, 154.5, 181.2, 184.5; IR (neat) 3343, 1669, 1634, 1592, 1587, 1494, 1458, 1340, 1273, 1229, 1073, 1048, 999, 725, 676 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 321.1121, found *m/z* 321.1118. naphthoquinone 6



To a solution of **5** (238 mg, 0.742 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3.7 mL) was added *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt (260  $\mu$ L, 1.48 mmol) and MOMCl (90  $\mu$ L, 1.2 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 40 min, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> at 0 °C. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to afford naphthoquinone **6** (253 mg, 93%) as a yellow oil.

naphthoquinone **6**:  $R_f$  0.46 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  1.73–1.81 (m, 1H), 2.08–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.73–2.82 (m, 2H), 3.00 (dd, 1H, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz), 3.18 (dd, 1H, J = 12.6, 6.9 Hz), 3.54 (s, 3H), 4.33–4.38 (m, 1H), 5.51 (d, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz), 5.54 (d, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz), 6.98 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.75–6.79 (m, 1H), 6.99–7.04 (m, 2H), 7.82–7.87 (m, 2H), 8.05–8.08 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  25.0, 28.1, 30.5, 57.8, 75.4, 99.6, 117.4, 120.8, 122.9, 126.8, 126.9, 127.8, 130.3, 132.2, 132.5, 132.9, 134.4, 135.0, 155.7, 157.9, 182.1, 185.7; IR (ATR) 3018, 2930, 2848, 1670, 1610, 1581, 1488, 1457, 1340, 1296, 1231, 1159, 1073, 950, 903, 756, 726, 667 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 387.1203, found *m/z* 387.1209.

naphthalene 7



A flask, thoroughly purged with argon, was charged with 10% Pd/C (7.8 mg), to which was added a solution of naphthoquinone **6** (61.4 mg, 0.168 mmol) in DMF (1.1 mL) at room temperature. The atmosphere was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was added NaH (63% dispersion in oil, 25.7 mg, 0.674 mmol) and (MeO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub> (32  $\mu$ L, 0.34 mmol). The atmosphere was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 9 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was stopped by adding diethylamine (174  $\mu$ L, 1.68 mmol) and water at 0 °C and filtered through a Celite<sup>®</sup> pad (rinsed with EtOAc). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1) to afford naphthalene 7 (60.3 mg, 91%) as a pale yellow oil. Racemic mixture of **7** were separated by preparative HPLC on a chiral stationary phase [DAICEL CHIRALPAK<sup>®</sup> IF (2 cm  $\phi \times 25$  cm), UV detection at 254 nm, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 8.0 mL/min] to give (*S*)-7 (t<sub>R</sub> = 32.2 min)

as a pale yellow oil and (*R*)-7 ( $t_R = 38.2 \text{ min}$ ) as a pale yellow oil.

Enantiomeric purity of 7 was assessed by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase [DAICEL CHIRALPAK<sup>®</sup> IF (0.46 cm  $\phi \times 25$  cm), UV detection at 254 nm, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min,  $t_R$ =14.5 min for (*S*)-isomer and 17.1 min for (*R*)-isomer.]



naphthalene 7:  $R_{\rm f}$  0.49 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); (*S*)-7,  $t_{\rm R}$  = 14.5 min,  $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{20}$  +45 (*c* 0.92, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); (*R*)-7,  $t_{\rm R}$  = 17.1 min  $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{20}$  -49 (*c* 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.81–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.95–2.01 (m, 1H), 2.75–2.80 (m, 2H), 3.19 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 7.8 Hz), 3.43 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 4.44–4.50 (m, 1H), 5.29 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz), 5.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.81 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.06 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 7.2 Hz), 7.44–7.51 (m, 2H), 8.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.09 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  24.8, 27.0, 31.3, 57.7, 61.0, 62.3, 75.7, 99.6, 116.7, 119.9, 121.7, 122.25, 122.34, 123.4, 125.1, 125.6, 126.0, 127.0, 128.5, 129.5, 143.2, 146.1, 151.3, 155.1; IR (ATR) 2935, 2844, 1582, 1488, 1457, 1361, 1358, 1238, 1160, 1070, 1040 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 417.1673, found *m/z* 417.1674.

phenol 8



To a solution of 7 (236 mg, 0.598 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3.0 mL) was added TFA (0.6 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 20 min, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> at 0 °C. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1) to afford phenol **8** (192 mg, 92%) as a pale yellow solid.

According to the same procedure, (R)-7 and (S)-7 were converted to (R)-8 and (S)-8, respectively.

phenol 8:  $R_f 0.39$  (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); (*S*)-8,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +21 (*c* 1.05, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); (*R*)-8,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -21 (*c* 0.99, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); mp 110–111°C (racemic); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  1.74–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.97–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.75–2.79 (m, 2H), 3.18 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 7.8 Hz), 3.37 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 6.6 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 4.45–4.51 (m, 1H), 6.71 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.77 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.00–7.04 (m, 2H), 7.36 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.47 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.95 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.01 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.34 (s, 1H, OH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  25.3, 27.9, 31.6, 61.7, 62.7, 76.2, 117.3, 120.1, 120.7, 121.4, 123.1, 123.4, 123.9, 124.1, 126.9, 127.8, 128.9, 130.4, 137.7, 146.6, 152.6, 155.9; IR (neat) 3364, 2952, 1624, 1598, 1582, 1487, 1458, 1365, 1276, 1226, 1192, 1067, 1037, 969, 770, 735 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 351.1591, found *m/z* 351.1592.

### naphthoquinone 9



To a solution of naphthalene **8** (22.3 mg, 0.0636 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (1.3 mL) and water (0.40 mL) was added diacetoxyiodobenzene (24.6 mg, 0.0764 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 10 min, the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> at 0 °C and poured into a mixed solvent of water and EtOAc. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc ( $\times$ 3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/2) to afford naphthoquinone **9** (18.7 mg, 88%) as an orange solid.

According to the same procedure, (R)-8 and (S)-8 were converted to (R)-9 and (S)-9, respectively.

naphthoquinone **9**: *R*<sub>f</sub> 0.40 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); (*S*)-**9**,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -127 (*c* 0.82, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); (*R*)-**9**,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +114 (*c* 0.78, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); mp 126–128 °C (racemic); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 1.70–1.77 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.77–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.84 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 6.6 Hz), 3.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 7.2 Hz), 4.11 (s, 3H), 4.23–4.28 (m, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.75–6.79 (m, 1H), 7.01 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.60–7.64 (m, 1H), 7.78–7.84 (m, 2H), 8.01 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 25.2, 28.2, 30.7, 62.6, 75.1, 117.3, 120.8, 122.9, 126.2, 126.3, 127.8, 129.6, 130.4, 131.5, 131.6, 133.4, 136.2, 155.7, 167.9, 179.4, 182.2; IR (neat) 2943, 2838, 1692, 1652, 1608, 1582, 1488, 1455, 1349, 1273, 1230, 1219, 1116, 1088, 1061, 961, 885, 785, 759, 735, 705 cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV–Vis (CH<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\lambda_{max}$  nm (ε) = 415 (1652), 331 (1512), 254 (21916); HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 335.1278, found *m/z* 335.1271.

fluorescent light irradiation



To a solution of naphthoquinone **9** (27.3 mg, 0.0816 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (8.1 mL) was placed in a Pyrex<sup>®</sup> two necked round bottomed flask, and degassed three times by purging with argon under sonication. The solution was irradiated by visible light (Panasonic FHF32EX-D-H, 32W; distance from flask: ca. 1 m) for 156 h at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/2) to afford spiroacetal **10** (14.7 mg, 55%) as a white solid, naphthoquinone **9** (2.5 mg, 9%) as an orange solid, and trace amount of alcohol **11**.

xenon lamp irradiation



To a solution of naphthoquinone **9** (19.1 mg, 0.0577 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (5.8 mL) was placed in a pyrex<sup>®</sup> two necked round bottomed flask, and degassed three times by purging with argon under sonication. The solution was irradiated by visible light (asahi spectra 300 W xenon lamp, >380 nm) for 20 min at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford spiroacetal **10** (13.7 mg, 71%) as a white solid, alcohol **11** (2.3 mg, 12%) as a pale yellow solid, and naphthoquinone **9** (1.5 mg, 8%) as an orange solid.

spiroacetal **10** (racemic):  $R_f$  0.48 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); mp 153 °C (decomp.); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  2.27 (td, 1H, J = 13.2, 5.4 Hz), 2.45 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 5.7, 2.1 Hz), 2.83–2.89 (m, 1H), 3.14–3.22 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 6.72 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.95 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.13 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.18 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.33 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.40 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.2 Hz), 8.02 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 8.09 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 8.36 (s, 1H, OH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  22.4, 30.7, 41.3, 60.6, 110.6, 116.8, 117.7, 122.01, 122.02, 122.4, 122.8, 124.0, 125.1, 125.7, 127.7, 128.3, 130.1, 130.2, 142.0, 145.4, 153.4; IR (neat) 3380, 2924, 1650, 1642, 1585, 1492, 1433, 1379, 1310, 1206, 1175, 1093, 982, 955, 917, 832, 751, 636 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 335.1278, found *m/z* 335.1272.



alcohol **11** (racemic):  $R_f$  0.38 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); mp 149–151 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  1.45 (dt, 1H, J = 13.8, 2.4 Hz), 1.85 (dt, 1H, J = 13.8, 3.0 Hz), 2.29 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 3.0 Hz), 3.59 (dd, 1H, J = 16.2, 8.4 Hz), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.05–4.07 (m, 1H), 4.83 (brs, 1H, OH), 4.87 (dtd, 1H, J = 9.6, 3.0, 2.4 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.83 (td, 1H, J = 7.2, 0.6 Hz), 7.16 (td, 1H, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz), 7.22 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.6 Hz), 7.45 (td, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.6 Hz), 7.49 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.67 (td, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.90 (td, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  26.7, 28.6, 32.4, 61.0, 69.7, 75.6, 117.9, 120.0, 123.2, 123.6, 125.1, 128.3, 128.8, 129.3, 130.0, 134.8, 135.1, 135.5, 151.5, 153.5, 198.2; IR (neat) 3413, 2951, 2928, 2851, 1703, 1597, 1582, 1485, 1454, 1272, 1218, 1078, 1048, 1009, 958, 757, 718, 683 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) m/z 357.1097, found m/z 357.1093.



Key NOE Correlation OMe <sup>1</sup>H: δ 4.83 <sup>†</sup> J<sup>1</sup>H: δ 7.22

Table S-1. Optimization of photoredox reaction of (S)-(-)-9.

OMe			OMe Xe lamp I					OMe	
		H O O O	(300 W) solvent (10 mM) temp., time	→ [	ОН	*	+	O OH	
( <i>S</i> )-(–)- <b>9</b> (>99% <i>ee</i> )			( <i>R</i> )-(–)- <b>10</b>				11		
	entry	solvent	temp. / °C	time	10 / %	% <i>ee</i>	<b>11</b> / %	<b>9</b> (recovery) / %	
	1	CH₃CN	rt	20 min	69	53	18	7	
	2	toluene	rt	20 min	10	12	5	16	
	3	THF	rt	20 min	33	13	-	18	
	4	acetone	rt	20 min	34	42	5	29	
	5	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	rt	20 min	46	31	16	_	
	6	MeOH	rt	20 min	64	77	10	7	
	7	EtOH	rt	20 min	51	61	21	6	
	8	<i>i</i> -PrOH	rt	20 min	44	45	11	10	
	9	MeOH	0	70 min	65	82	9	5	
	10	MeOH	-40	2 h	70	87	10	8	
	11	MeOH	-78	3 h	34	98	-	39	
	12	MeOH, CH <sub>3</sub> CN (3 / 1)	-78	3 h	68	98	-	13	

Enantiomeric purity of (*R*)-10 was assessed by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase [DAICEL CHIRALPAK<sup>®</sup> IB (0.46 cm  $\varphi \times 25$  cm), UV detection at 254 nm, hexane/EtOAc= 85/15, flow rate 1.0 mL/min,  $t_{\rm R}$  = 8.9 min for (*R*)-isomer, and 10.1 min for (*S*)-isomer]

Each HPLC analyses in Table S-1 are shown as follows. Some chromatograms contain a few impurities due to lability of **10**.

Recemic material of spiroacetal 10



entry 1 (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, rt, 53% ee)

To a solution of naphthoquinone (S)-9 (18.8 mg, 0.0562 mmol) in  $CH_3CN$  (5.6 mL) was placed in a Pyrex<sup>®</sup> two necked round bottomed flask, and degassed three times by purging with argon under sonication. The solution was

irradiated by visible light (asahi spectra 300 W xenon lamp, >380 nm) for 20 min at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford spiroacetal (*R*)-10 (12.9 mg, 69%, 53% *ee*) as a white solid, alcohol 11 (3.4 mg, 18%) as a pale yellow solid, and naphthoquinone (*S*)-9 (1.3 mg, 7%) as an orange solid.



### entry 2 (toluene, rt, 12% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (6.4 mg, 0.019 mmol) in tolulene (1.9 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (0.6 mg, 10%, 12% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (0.3 mg, 5%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (1.0 mg, 16%) as a orange solid.



entry 3 (THF, rt, 13% ee)

According to the synthesis of (R)-10, 1,2-quinone (S)-9 (6.0 mg, 0.018 mmol) in THF (1.8 mL) was irradiated for

20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/2) to afford (*R*)-10 (2.0 mg, 33%, 13% *ee*) as a while solid and (*S*)-9 (1.1 mg, 18%) as a orange solid.



entry 4 (acetone, rt, 42% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (6.1 mg, 0.018 mmol) in acetone (1.8 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/2) to afford (*R*)-10 (2.1 mg, 34%, 42% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (0.3 mg, 5%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (1.8 mg, 29%) as a orange solid.



entry 5 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, rt, 31% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (6.3 mg, 0.019 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1.9 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc =

3/2) to afford (R)-10 (2.9 mg, 46%, 31% ee) as a while solid and 11 (1.0 mg, 16%) as a pale yellow solid.



## entry 6 (MeOH, rt, 77% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (5.8 mg, 0.017 mmol) in MeOH (1.7 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (3.7 mg, 64%, 77% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (0.6 mg, 10%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (0.4 mg, 7%) as a orange solid.



### entry 7 (EtOH, rt, 61% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (14.9 mg, 0.0446 mmol) in EtOH (4.5 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (7.6 mg, 51%, 61% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (3.1 mg, 21%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (1.0 mg, 7%) as a orange solid.



### entry 8 (i-PrOH, rt, 45% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (14.8 mg, 0.0443 mmol) in *i*-PrOH (4.4 mL) was irradiated for 20 min at room temperature and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (6.5 mg, 44%, 45% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (1.6 mg, 11%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (1.5 mg, 10%) as a orange solid.



## entry 9 (MeOH, 0 °C, 82% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (17.3 mg, 0.0517 mmol) in MeOH (5.2 mL) was irradiated for 70 min at 0 °C and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (11.2 mg, 65%, 82% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (1.6 mg, 9%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (0.9 mg, 5%) as a orange solid.



## entry 10 (MeOH, -40 °C, 87% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (15.6 mg, 0.0467 mmol) in MeOH (4.7 mL) was irradiated for 2 h at -40 °C and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (10.9 mg, 70%, 87% *ee*) as a while solid, 11 (1.6 mg, 10%) as a pale yellow solid, and (*S*)-9 (1.2 mg, 8%) as a orange solid.



### entry 11 (MeOH, -78 °C, 98% ee)

According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (12.4 mg, 0.0371 mmol) in MeOH (3.7 mL) was irradiated for 3 h at -78 °C and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (4.2 mg, 34%, 98% *ee*) as a while solid and (*S*)-9 (3.6 mg, 29%) as a orange solid.



entry 12 (MeOH/CH<sub>3</sub>CN = 3/1, -78 °C, 98% ee)



According to the synthesis of (*R*)-10, 1,2-quinone (*S*)-9 (12.6 mg, 0.0377 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.94 mL) and MeOH (2.8 mL) was irradiated for 3 h at -78 °C and resulted crude material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford (*R*)-10 (8.6 mg, 68%, 98% *ee*) as a while solid and (*S*)-9 (1.7 mg, 13%) as an orange solid.

spiroacetal (*R*)-10 (98% *ee*): mp 153 °C (decomp.); [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> –159 (*c* 0.210, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).



#### For the determination of absolute stereochemistry

carboxylic acid 12



To a solution of **S-3** (1.35 g, 6.55 mmol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (24 mL) and THF (6.0 mL) was added NaOH (10.5 g, 26.3 mmol) at room temperature. After stiring for 1 h, the reaction was washed with  $Et_2O$  (×3). The aqueous layer was acidified by adding aqueous 1 M HCl at 0 °C. The mixture was extracted with *t*-BuOMe (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. This crude material was used for the next experiment without further purification. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[2]</sup>

carboxylic acid **12**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.13–2.21 (m, 1H), 2.35–2.43 (m, 1H), 2.77–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.86–2.94 (m, 1H), 4.74 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.6, 3.4 Hz), 6.92 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.17 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 10.6 (brs, 1H).

carboxylic acid (R)-12



To a solution of **12** (97.4 mg, 0.547 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (490  $\mu$ L) and *t*-BuOMe (420  $\mu$ L) was added (*R*)-(–)-1-phenylpropylamine (50  $\mu$ L, 0.0348 mmol) in *t*-BuOMe (80  $\mu$ L) dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was seeded with white precipitate. After stiring for 0.5 h, the reaction was diluted with *t*-BuOMe (400  $\mu$ L) and the mixture was further stirred for 5.5 h. The mixture was filtered and the filter cake was rinsed with *t*-BuOMe to afford (*R*)-**S-4** (80.3 mg, 48%) as a white solid. This crude material was used for the next experiment without further purification. To a solution of the crude material, including (*R*)-**S-4** (80.3 mg, 0.263 mmol), in *t*-BuOMe (1.1 mL) was added aqueous 6 M HCl (0.930 mL) at room temperature. After stiring for 10 min, the mixture was extracted with *t*-BuOMe (×3), and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo to afford the caboxylic acid (*R*)-**12** (32.5 mg, 68%, 33% from caboxylic acid **12**). Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[3]</sup>

caboxylic acid (*R*)-12:  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  –4.1 (*c* 0.67, MeOH), lit.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  –6.3 (*c* 1.05, MeOH).



To a solution of (*R*)-12 (30.1 mg, 0.169 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (400 µL) and MeOH (40 µL) was added trimethylsilyldiazomethane (0.60 M solution in hexane, 340 µL, 0.203 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1) to afford methyl ester (*R*)-S-5 (25.8 mg, 81%) as a colorless oil. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[4]</sup>

methyl ester (*R*)-**S-5**:  $R_f 0.49$  (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1);  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ : -4.9 (*c* = 2.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>), lit.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -6.9, (*c* 3.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.15–2.23 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.81–2.89 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.74 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.7, 3.5 Hz), 6.87 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz), 6.93 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.2, 0.8 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.12 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz).

aldehyde (R)-4



To a solution of (*R*)-**S-5** (25.8 mg, 0.125 mmol) in toluene (200  $\mu$ L) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50  $\mu$ L) was added DIBAL-H (0.61 M solution in hexane, 220  $\mu$ L, 0.131 mmol) at -65 °C. After stiring for 4 h at -65 °C, the reaction was stopped by adding MeOH (100  $\mu$ L) at -65 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was filtered through a Celite<sup>®</sup> pad (rinsed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) and washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1) to afford aldehyde (*R*)-4 (18.8 mg, 93%) as a pale yellow oil. Spectroscopic data were identical with reported data.<sup>[2]</sup>

aldehyde (*R*)-4:  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ : -79 (*c* = 0.56, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

hydroxynaphthoquinone (R)-5



To a solution of (R)-4 (18.8 mg, 0.116 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 mL) was added lawsone (36.3 mg, 0.209 mmol),

L-proline (6.7 mg, 0.058 mmol) and Hantzsch ester (29.4 mg, 0.116 mmol) at room temperature. After refluxed for 10 h, the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to afford hydroxynaphthoquinone (*R*)-**5** (29.1 mg, 78%) as an orange solid.

hydroxynaphthoquinone (*R*)-5:  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ : -73 (*c* = 0.60, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

naphthoquinone (R)-6



To a solution of (*R*)-**5** (16.0 mg, 0.0500 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (250  $\mu$ L) was added *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt (18  $\mu$ L, 0.10 mmol) and MOMCl (6.0  $\mu$ L, 0.080 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 40 min, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> at 0 °C. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to afford naphthoquinone (*R*)-**6** (16.6 mg, 91%) as a yellow oil.

naphthoquinone (*R*)-**6**:  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ : -49 (*c* = 0.49, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

naphthalene (R)-7



A flask, thoroughly purged with argon, was charged with 10% Pd/C (1.5 mg), to which was added a solution of naphthoquinone (*R*)-6 (14.7 mg, 0.0403 mmol) in DMF (200  $\mu$ L) at room temperature. The atmosphere was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was added NaH (63% dispersion in oil, 6.1 mg, 0.161 mmol) and (MeO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub> (8.0  $\mu$ L, 0.084 mmol). The atmosphere was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 9 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was changed from argon to H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm), and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 9 h at room temperature. After changing the atmosphere from H<sub>2</sub> to argon, the mixture was stopped by adding diethylamine (42  $\mu$ L, 0.40 mmol) and water at 0 °C and filtered through a Celite<sup>®</sup> pad (rinsed with EtOAc). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1) to afford naphthalene (*R*)-7 (14.4 mg, 91%, 78% *ee*) as a pale

yellow oil.

Enantiomeric purity of (*R*)-7 was also assessed by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase [DAICEL CHIRALPAK<sup>®</sup> IF (0.46 cm  $\varphi \times 25$  cm), UV detection at 254 nm, hexane/*i*-PrOH= 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min,  $t_R$  =14.4 min for (*S*)-isomer, and 16.6 min for (*R*)-isomer]





To a solution of spiroacetal (*R*)-10 (7.5 mg, 0.022 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.70 mL) was added DMAP (1.4 mg, 0.0068 mmol), (–)-camphanic acid (13.0 mg, 0.0656 mmol) and EDCI (9.5 mg, 0.050 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 10 min, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and poured into mixed solvent of water and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by PTLC (silica gel, hexane/acetone = 2/1) to afford ester 14 (6.8 mg, 59%, d.r. = 99:1) as a white solid. Recrystallization from hexane/EtOAc (3/1) afforded ester 14 as white needles.

ester 14:  $R_{\rm f}$  0.43 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); mp 188–189 °C (hexane/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{20}$ : -18 (c = 0.22, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.67 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.71 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 1.93 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 10.8, 4.8 Hz), 2.15 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.29 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 10.8, 4.8 Hz), 2.15 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.29 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 10.8, 4.8 Hz), 2.15 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.29 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 10.8, 4.8 Hz), 2.15 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.29 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 9.0, 4.2 Hz), 3.4 Hz), 3.4 Hz

J = 12.0, 6.6, 2.7 Hz), 2.53 (ddd, 1H, J = 13.2, 10.8, 4.2 Hz), 2.87 (dd, 1H, J = 16.8, 6.0 Hz), 3.18 (ddd, 1H, J = 16.8, 13.2, 6.0 Hz), 3.61 (d, 1H, J = 16.8 Hz), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 16.8 Hz), 4.10 (s, 3H), 6.77 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.91 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.09 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.31 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.46 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz), 7.69 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 8.12 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.8, 16.0, 16.6, 21.9, 29.0, 30.2, 30.5, 40.8, 54.5, 54.8, 60.0, 91.3, 110.3, 114.2, 117.4, 119.8, 120.9, 121.6, 121.8, 122.3, 123.8, 124.1, 127.0, 127.6, 128.4, 128.9, 146.9, 150.1, 152.0, 164.8, 178.1; IR (neat) 2970, 2931, 1778, 1656, 1585, 1490, 1435, 1364, 1304, 1255, 1223, 1176, 1092, 1058, 1042, 982, 949, 914, 828, 755 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>7</sub>([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) *m/z* 515.2064, found *m/z* 515.2081.

Diastereomeric purity of (*R*)-14 was assessed by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase [DAICEL CHIRALPAK<sup>®</sup> IF (0.46 cm  $\varphi \times 25$  cm), UV detection at 254 nm, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 55/45, flow rate 1.0 mL/min,  $t_R$ =10.7 min for (*S*)-isomer, and 16.7 min for (*R*)-isomer]



HPLC analysis of 14 before recrystallization

\*The retention time for the diastereomer of 14 was confirmed by comparison with the chromatogram obtained from esterification of (R)-10, which has low enantiomeric purity.





Crystallographic data:  $C_{31}H_{30}O_7$  (ester 14) + 0.285  $C_6H_{14}$  (hexane), Formula Weight = 539.11, 0.187×0.059×0.049 mm, hexagonal, space group *P* 6<sub>1</sub>, *Z* = 6, *Z*' = 1, T = 93 K, *a* = 19.2800(3), *b* = 19.2800(3), *c* = 12.8484(2) Å, V = 4136.12(14) Å<sup>3</sup>,  $\lambda$ (CuK $\alpha$ ) = 1.54186,  $\mu$  = 0.739 mm<sup>-1</sup>, Intensity data were collected on RIGAKU R-AXIS RAPID-II IP area detector system. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on *F*<sup>2</sup> (SHELXL-2016<sup>'</sup>). A total of 48965 reflections were measured and 4914 were independent. Final *R*1 = 0.0370, *wR*2 = 0.0955 (4338 refs, *I* > 2s (*I*)), and GOF = 1.035 (for all data, *R*1 = 0.0441, *wR*2 = 0.1004). Flack Parameter = -0.02(5).

X-ray structure of 14 (solvent and disordered atoms are omitted for clarity)



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## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)



## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)





## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)











## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )





## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )



## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)





## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



# <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

